

PLAYS HAVOC WITH SHIPPING

More Than 20 Vessels Destroyed in the Atlantic by Raider

GERMAN CRAFT IS STILL AT LARGE

237 Survivors Are Put on a Japanese Steamer and Are Landed in So. America

Buenos Aires, Jan. 18.—Twenty-three merchant ships flying the flags of the entente allies have been sunk or captured by a new German raider whose exploits, revealed yesterday, surpass any heretofore recorded in the world's naval history.

The German commerce destroyer, believed to be the protected cruiser *Vineia*, probably eluded British patrols in the North sea and swept from north to south across every transatlantic ocean steamship pathway.

Some of the survivors of ships sunk by the raider, landing yesterday at Pernambuco, had been aboard the raider twenty-eight days, indicating that she must have been operating for at least four weeks. Probably she has been roaming the seas for six weeks or more.

The raider is still at large, according to reports received here yesterday.

One dispatch from Rio de Janeiro said that an additional English steamer had been sunk, with a loss of 400 lives, but this had not been confirmed up to this afternoon.

The first news of the raider came in dispatches from Pernambuco, reporting the landing there by the Japanese steamer *Hudson Maru* of sailors from the commerce destroyer thirty miles off Pernambuco.

The ships sunk were then said to have included the British steamers *Dramatis* and *Radnorshire*, the latter bound from Bahia to Havre and London, and French and other allied merchantmen.

A subsequent message reported the sinking of "English and French merchantmen off the Brazilian coast, including the *Voltaire*."

A dispatch from Rio added the steamships *Samara*, *Drina*, *Ortega* and *Hammershus* to the list of victims.

Rio information yesterday was that the raider had also torpedoed the French schooners *Nantes* and *Asnières*, and added the following ships to the list which had been sunk:

Steamers *Newport Land*, *Mount Temple*, *San Giorgio*, *Nesser*, *King George*, *Yarrowdale*, *St. Theodore*, *Michanichiel*, *St. Sael*, *Snowden*, *Grange* and the *Gaily*, the latter of Norwegian register.

Among the sailors landed were many Indians (lascars), according to advices reaching here, who contradicted the earlier report of the raider. They asserted that the vessel's name was indecipherable, owing to the fact that she was painted a dead black. These survivors described the raider as armed with twelve guns and four torpedo tubes.

Still another version from Rio yesterday as to the raider's activities said only seven ships had been sunk and nine captured.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.

Suggested by Shoe Manufacturers Now in Conference.

New York, Jan. 18.—To cut the high cost of shoes, the use of proved substitutes for leather is recommended in a report adopted by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association, now in session here.

Rubber and fibre soles and a new paper composition for uppers are among the substitutions said to be attracting most attention from manufacturers.

Efforts are being made to popularize colored cloth tops which likewise will effect a saving of leather.

"AMERICA FIRST" CAMPAIGN.

Is to Be Conducted Through Medium of Education.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The United States commissioner of education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, has issued a call for an "America First" conference to be held on February 3 immediately following the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America. This conference will deal with the industrial phase of Americanization and will be the first of a series of "America First" conferences to be known officially as the "National Conferences on Americanization Through Education."

The conference on February 3 will be under the auspices of the bureau of education in the department of the interior, acting in co-operation with the national committee of one hundred. This committee was appointed by the commissioner of education on September 1, 1916, to assist the bureau in conducting the "America First" campaign. The committee on immigration of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America will also participate in the program.

The recorded co-operation of hundreds of industrial establishments and chambers of commerce in the "America First" campaign has brought into the foreground a demand for a definite plan of Americanization by industries and commercial organizations. For some months a tentative plan has been in process of formation in a series of consultations between bureau officials and the immigration committee of the chamber of commerce.

The hearing of this conference upon education and industry is significant. It will bring into practical relation employers and educators. This is effected by the nature of the call for the conference. Those invited include officials of chambers of commerce, plant welfare directors, representatives of labor and immigration departments and commissions, and school authorities.

Each session of the conference will be opened with an address and then conducted as a round-table discussion of various questions printed in the program and relating to a national policy of Americanization.

Owing to the growing interest of industrial men in the subject, it is expected that many delegates and others attending the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce of the United States will remain over for the "America First" campaign conference.

Succeeding conferences will appeal to various other organizations, groups, and individuals interested in general features of Americanization.

TREATY FOR DANISH WEST INDIES SIGNED

Formal Transfer, with Raising of the United States Flag, Will Be Within 90 Days.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Danish West Indies passed yesterday under the sovereignty of the United States. Negotiations continued for over a half century came to a conclusion with the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of cession by Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Brun. Formal transfer of the islands, with the raising of the American flag, will take place as soon as the \$25,000,000 purchase price is paid over, some time within the next 90 days.

POSTOFFICE DISCONTINUED.

Patrons at West Dummerston Will Get Mail From Brattleboro Office.

Brattleboro, Jan. 18.—Postmaster M. J. Moran received yesterday official notice that the postoffice at West Dummerston would be discontinued Jan. 31 and that all mail for that village would be handled at the Brattleboro office. The greater part of the mail has been carried from the Brattleboro office on the rural route No. 5, and after Jan. 31 all will be carried. This will not mean that the carrier's route will be extended, but merely that the few patrons who have maintained boxes at the West Dummerston office will put up mail boxes in front of their homes and will receive their mail there.

The postmaster has been C. S. Wilkins, who recently sold his store there and opened a meat market on High street. He has been trying some time to have someone appointed in his place.



N. B. C. Graham Crackers are incomparably the finest flavored of graham crackers. Thanks to our careful selection of grain and thorough preparation, we get just the right proportion of elements to make a wholesome biscuit and one that is the most palatable and appetizing of its kind. Try N. B. C. Graham Crackers for their delicious nut-like flavor and flaky crispness. Use them regularly at meals and between meals, because they are as digestible as they are nourishing.

5c and 10c Packages
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

WOULD BREAK THE LAW

Samuel Gompers Would Strike Even if It Were Unlawful

SO TELLS THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Legislation Made for Public, Adamson States, Not for Railways

Washington, Jan. 18.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor told the House commerce committee yesterday that if any legislation to make a strike unlawful were enacted he, for one, could be counted upon as one of those who would violate it.

"There is something deeper and more important than continued operation of trains, much as that may be desirable," said he.

H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, also opposed the bill. Chairman Adamson flatly told him that the legislation proposed was in the interest of the public and not to please either side. The first section of the bill, however, to permit exceptions to the eight-hour law in the discretion of the interstate commerce commission, has been dropped, and he said would not be further considered.

Gompers told the committee the bill, which is part of President Wilson's railway legislation program, was the most far-reaching and fundamental to come before Congress for 60 years.

U. S. TORPEDO BOAT IN CRASH.

The Bagley Tears a Hole in Her Bow—No One Injured.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18.—With a gaping hole in her bow, the United States torpedo boat *Bagley* is lying off here today. The *Bagley* crashed into a float late Tuesday night. No one was injured.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE

To Operate Automobiles in Closed Garages.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The bureau of mines, department of the interior, today called attention to the increasing number of persons who are being asphyxiated through breathing the exhaust gases from automobile engines in garages, and suggested that the danger is steadily increased in the winter time when the weather is too cold to keep the doors and windows open.

A series of tests were conducted in a garage, in which one of the chemists was considerably affected by the poisonous gases. The tests led to the following conclusions:

An automobile engine should not be operated in a small garage unless doors and windows are wide open.

In the tests conducted, the air in the garage was rendered decidedly dangerous after the automobile engine had been running 15 minutes.

"The gas made by automobile engines in enclosed garages is known as carbon monoxide," said Director Van H. Manning of the bureau. "It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. It is extremely poisonous, because it combines with the red coloring matter of the blood more readily than oxygen does, and blood that is saturated with it cannot take up oxygen. The dangerous symptom of this carbon-monoxide poisoning comes almost without warning, and collapse in a garage generally proves fatal, unless outside air arrives very soon, because the running engine continues to generate carbon monoxide and continues to make the air more poisonous."

In the tests, the chemists found dangerous amounts of carbon monoxide in the farthest part of the garage after 20 to 30 minutes' running of the engine, while near the engine the air was extremely unsafe when the engine had run about 15 minutes. The observer did not remain in the dangerous atmosphere except when taking samples of the gas, and was not exposed to the poisonous air longer than three minutes on the whole. Smothering and watering of the eyes, due to the presence of other noxious products of combustion, were the first effect. After collecting the samples, the observer contracted a headache and about an hour later became dizzy, nauseated, and very ill. This lasted for ten hours. The next day he had completely recovered.

BODY LIKE A FURNACE.

Needs Care and "Shaking Down" to Get Best Results.

Consider the furnace. Theoretically this is a machine for the economical production of heat. If the proper amount of the proper kind of fuel is properly put into it, if the ashes are properly cleaned out, if the drafts are properly managed, the chances are that it will heat the house properly. If, on the other hand, too much or too little fuel is put into it, if the fuel contains too much non-inflammable material, if the draft is not kept clean of ashes, or if the dampers are badly regulated, the furnace operates inefficiently or ceases working altogether. Perhaps the most important thing next to putting in the fuel is to clean out the ashes. If these are allowed to accumulate in the ash pit the grate bars may be burned out.

Food is taken into the human body for the purpose of producing heat. The standard of its value is the number of heat units it contains. If too little fuel is taken into the human body an insufficient number of heat units to operate it are received and it works inefficiently. If, on the other hand, too great an amount of food is taken, the body becomes clogged and works just as inefficiently as if it had received too small an amount of fuel. The most important thing is to remove promptly all of the waste materials remaining after the food has given up its heat units. If too great an amount of this debris is allowed to remain the fires of the body are in danger of being put out by these poisonous materials. The elimination of these materials is one of the functions of the intestinal canal. One of the requisites of good health is an educated intestinal apparatus. Perhaps this is even more important than an educated set of brains. Certainly an educated set of brains cannot work effectively so long as the intestinal apparatus is badly operated.

Man in our present state of civilization is obliged to pay particular attention to functions which in a state of nature took care of themselves. A robust man engaged in active exercise in the open air may commit dietary indiscretions which would be exceedingly harmful to a sedentary worker. Exercise as a part of the daily life is, however, absolutely necessary for both. Plain, wholesome food is just as necessary for the brain worker as for him who labors with his hands. Above all, both must keep the bowels firm, well shaken down and without accumulation of wastes and debris in order that the fires of life may burn brightly and steadily.

Topics of the Home and Household.

If gravy is lumpy, try beating it with an egg beater. It will come out creamy and smooth.

To keep milk from scorching pour boiling water into a pan and let boil for a minute, turn out and immediately turn in your cold milk. This simple precaution will prevent milk from ever scorching.

To clean white fur heat a generous quantity of new bran in a pan, stirring constantly until well heated. Rub into the fur, repeating at least three times, keeping the bran as hot as can be handled while using. Shake the fur like and brush briskly, and when the bran is removed the dust and dirt will have vanished.

To clean feather pillows open one corner of the pillow and pour boiling water in upon the feathers. This makes them a wet mass and they are much more easily handled. Remove them and wash them thoroughly with soap and water, being careful to rinse them in several waters, and then put them back into the washed cover and hang in the sun where they will dry and be light and fluffy; in this way none of the feathers are lost.

To Make Coffee.

A great deal has been written and said about making coffee, and wherever you go almost every woman thinks her way is the best. The fact is that almost every woman is right, for there are several ways of making delicious coffee.

Boiled Coffee—This is the way most housewives make their coffee. With a perfectly clean coffee pot to start with, they allow one heaping tablespoon of coffee to each person to be served and one for the pot; they add as many cups of cold water as there are tablespoons of coffee and bring the water to a boil, boiling until it is the strength they like, and then settle it with a dash of cold water. If the family likes strong coffee this is the way to make it, for by starting with cold water the whole strength of the coffee is retained.

Coffee by Drip Method—This is the simplest way to make coffee. To begin with, the coffee must be ground very fine, almost to a powder; the housewife who makes her coffee in this way uses just half the amount of coffee, taking one-half tablespoonful to a cup of cold water and allowing one-half tablespoonful for the pot. She puts the coffee in a piece of fine cheese cloth and pours hot water through it very slowly—through once only. She is always sure to have the water boiling. If mild coffee is desired this is the method to follow.

Percolator Coffee—This is the surest way to make good coffee. The housekeeper who favors this method of coffee-making uses a medium fine ground coffee, and uses a tablespoonful for each cup of coffee, until the coffee is just the strength she wants it. She tests it by letting it run into a cup, and by making coffee this way she can have it any strength she likes.

A Linen Talk.

The present month is the very best one in the year for the replenishing of the family linen. Nearly all of the larger dry goods stores hold large white sales in January, and while there are undoubtedly some very good values to be obtained occasionally (as in the discontinuance of certain stock), the chief advantage which you will find in purchasing linens in January is the immense stock displayed and the opportunity to compare patterns and values.

It seldom pays to buy linen of a cheap quality, especially table linen which must stand close inspection and hard wear, says the Boston Traveler. Choose a thick feeling linen that is closely woven. If you buy a cheap quality you will be dismayed to find it thin and loosely woven after the dressing has been washed out with the first laundering. One can never get over the feeling that hand-hemmed tablecloths and napkins are nicer than the machine-hemmed kind, but one also has a feeling that there are situations where it is folly for a busy mother to spend her leisure time in hemming table linen by hand. Each woman must decide for herself whether the results of the hand work are sufficient to warrant the labor put into it. The one occasion when it seems to me advisable to purchase cheap linen is for use during the fruit season, when it will save much wear on the nicer set. For dinner, tablecloths are the best choice, but for breakfast and luncheon doilies are preferred by many women. You can use a great deal of originality in the choice of these doilies and they may be as elaborate as you like. For a simple set there is really nothing better than strips of Japanese toweling. The material is cheap and fast colored.

Next to table linen the bed linen will demand the most frequent replacement. Real linen is considered an extravagance for beds by many people and there are many who dislike the cool feeling of cotton sheets, especially in the winter. Cotton is almost universally used. If you buy your sheets already made be sure to inquire about the dimensions, for many ready-made ones are too short to be slept in with comfort. The bed linen will wear a great deal longer if it is rotated in use. If you take care to put the freshly laundered sheets at the bottom of the pile in the linen closet you can always be sure that proper rotation takes place.

If you do your own laundering you will probably add much to the life of your linen, for no one else will take the pains with it that you will. It is a mistake to use strong washing powders in laundering linen, as the threads are likely to be weakened by their use. Clear, warm water with an abundance of mild pure soap and usual blueing are all that is needed unless the linen has been allowed to get in very bad condition. Only a moderate amount of rubbing should be necessary and this should be followed by a thorough rinsing.

When ironing fine linens remember to move the iron with the thread and never diagonally. This is especially to be remembered in the ironing of round or oval pieces when the diagonal motion is easy to fall into. Round lunch cloths should be placed upon their ironing board at right angles to the board and ironed back and forth, lengthwise of the board. Articles which have hemstitching should be ironed crosswise at the hem to prevent wear on the stitching.

Linen should be kept in a cool dry place for heat will cause the threads to become brittle. If linen is to be laid

away for any length of time it is better to remove all the starch from it as this also tends to make the threads brittle and is thought to make it turn yellow more quickly.

All sorts of devices have been made for equipping the linen closet. Some of them may be copied at home at little or no expense. Rounds of cardboard, cut in different sizes, may be covered with some dainty material and used to keep doilies flat and the next morning tube that comes into your home may also be covered and used to roll centerpieces on and so keep them from getting muddled. Some women prefer to roll their napkins in this way and later to crease them gently with the hand when they are to be used.

Dorothy Dexter.

LOCATES SUICIDE'S BROTHER.

Latter Will Not Come to Burlington to Claim Body.

Burlington, Jan. 18.—Chief of Police Russell, after tracing him over half the country, succeeded in locating Neils Hojer, the brother of Thomas L. Hojer, who committed suicide Sunday night at the St. Paul house. Neils was in a little hamlet, Askov, Minn., a Danish settlement.

Neils was located through Chris Hanson, the constable of that county, who wired Chief Russell "Have located Neils Hojer and informed him of brother's death. He will not go to Burlington and leaves disposition of body to you."

The work of locating Hojer's brother involved a search of Lynn, Mass., several Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota towns and cities.

Chief Russell will now get into communication with Neils and ascertain the

Are You Worn Out?
Does night find you exhausted—nerves unsettled—too tired to rest?

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the food- tonic that corrects these troubles. Its pure cod liver oil is a cell-building food to purify and enrich the blood and nourish the nerve-centers. Your strength will respond to Scott's Emulsion—but see that you get SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

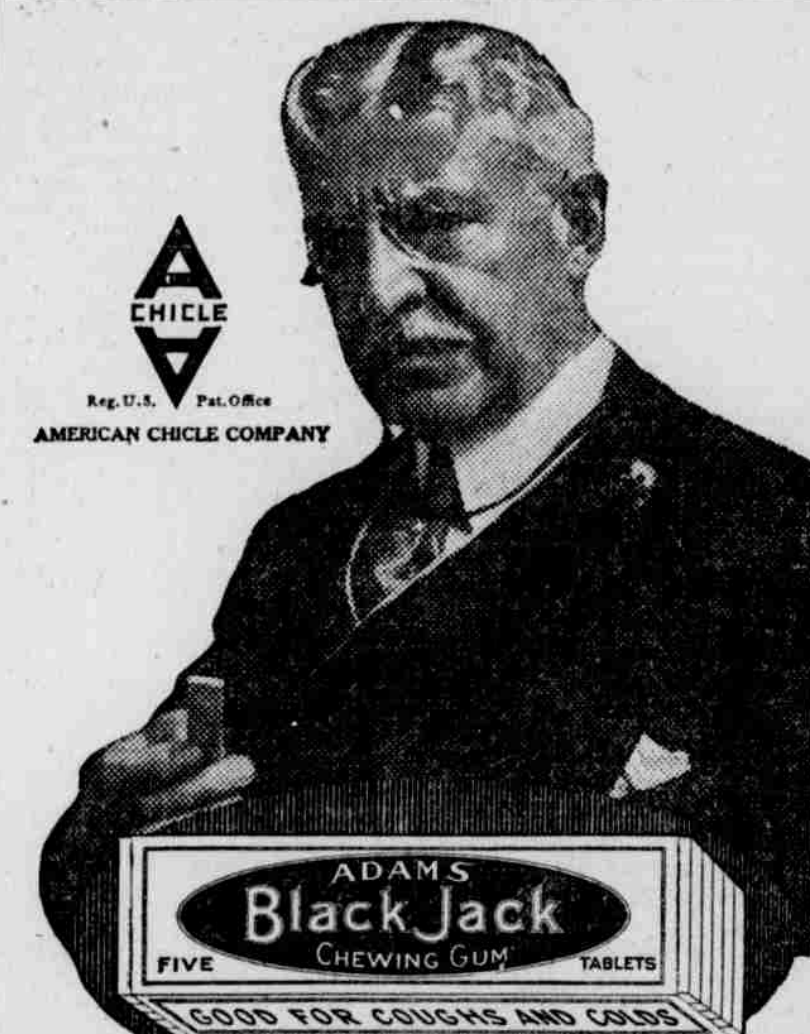
exact location of his mother who is the direct heir of Thomas Hojer.

Meanwhile the body will lie in the vault awaiting word from her as to directions for burial, etc.

An administrator will be appointed to handle the estate and the mother will be communicated with as to her wishes in this matter.

The expenses of burial, probate court, etc., will be defrayed by the estate. Until the estate is taken into probate court the police will have charge of the property and money.

There is a strong probability that the insurance policy for \$1,000 has lapsed as the last payment for which receipts were found expired two years ago.



The Licorice Gum

"You may have the witness," says the attorney for the defense. Then he unwraps a piece of Adams Black Jack Gum. And why does he prefer Black Jack? Because the licorice flavor wards off throat infection and puts his voice in better condition to address the jury.

Just good old-fashioned
Common Sense
tells many folks
To use
INSTANT POSTUM
instead of coffee

